

The Spirit Of The Age.

To check Achilles and to rescue Troy.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1841.

NOTICE.

We shall publish the Address of Gen. RANSOM delivered at Bridgewater on the 8th of Jan. last, in No. 51 of the *Age*. Orders for extra copies should be sent in immediately. \$3.00 per hundred in advance.

THE PATCHOGUE GAG CIRCULAR.

The object of that impudent circular issued by Mr Webster which we published last week, is becoming plain enough. We see that a meeting of the spoils hunters has been called at Windsor to nominate a successor to Mr Sargent. His removal is urged because he has interfered in elections! There you have it! The circular is to bear the stamp of an *ex post facto* law, that shall cut off a man's head for violating a law of an Administration, before that Administration was in existence. Any man who aided by voting, or in any other way, the cause of Mr Van Buren, has violated this new and unheard of Gag Law, and shall die without benefit of clergy. It is a very equitable law, this Old Tip Gag Law, very equitable. A man who voted for Mr Van Buren interfered in the election and shall be turned out of office for it; but a man who voted for Old Tip, did not interfere in the election and shall be turned into office for it! We see no great difference, so far as interference is concerned, in a man using all legal means to keep in office, and a man using all manner of means to get into office. If either be an interference in the election, one is as much so as the other. But it may be said, that Mr Sargent for instance, has used his influence to sustain the Government and therefore, ought to be removed and not rewarded. Very well, have it so if you wish. We'll measure his successor's length on this bed of Procrustes. When he is appointed may it not be urged against him that he has used his influence in favor of the Administration, and therefore ought not to be rewarded for it? It is a poor rule that won't work both ways, you know, gentlemen.

Well, Old Tip and his friends have pledged themselves not to remove officers without good and sufficient cause, and that all the questions that would be asked in relation to an incumbent, would be, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" Who pretends that Mr Sargent is not "honest?" Nobody. Who that he is not "capable?" Nobody. Who that he is not "faithful to the Constitution?" There is the rub. What is being faithful to the Constitution in the estimation of the Old Tipplers? Why, voting for Gen. Harrison. Did Mr Sargent vote for the corned gal's kissing President? No. Then off with his head, he has not been faithful to the Constitution. We remember of having seen, sometimes, the record of the proceedings of a certain church in Connecticut, the members of which were desirous of getting possession of a valuable patch of land. The proceedings were in this wise: Resolved, that God has given all things into the hands of his church—Resolved, that we are the church, and Resolved, that the land is ours. Taking this blue law for precedent, and properly too, the federalists resolve, that no man should hold an office under the general government who is not faithful to the Constitution; that being faithful to the Constitution is voting for Old Tip, and that any man who did not vote for him shall be turned out—Splendid logic! This impudent circular was nothing more or less than telling the poor devils who have striven so hard to get into office, how they could get the present incumbents out of the way. The great exponent of the Constitution, Daniel Webster, says to them: No man can be faithful to the Constitution who voted against Old Tip, and no man shall hold an office under him who is not faithful to the Constitution. Further, no man shall hold an office under us who interferes with elections, and any man who voted for Mr Van Buren did interfere in elections, as we understand the Constitution, and we know. That is enough. Forthwith, you shall see, in every federal paper in the country, charge after charge made against this and that Postmaster for interfering in elections! These charges are broadly marked, carefully wrapped and forwarded to the Patchogue Post Master General, who glances his eye over them and mutters: ay, yes—hum-m-m, very well—proper charge. We must stop this interfering in elections! Off with his head, and give his place to Tam, Dick or Harry as a reward for being faithful to the Constitution, and not interfering in elections; i. e. voting for Old Tip.

That Mr Sargent should be removed is a thing to be expected. We care nothing about it, neither does he. But we like, for our own amusement, if for no other reason, to show up the miserable shuffling, the black hypocrisy, and the loathsome treachery of the Patchogue party. We like to show the people what they said before the election—that no man should be removed from office for opinion's sake—"is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution," was all that would be asked of an incumbent, and now to show them, calling for the removal of such men as Mr Sargent, that whom a more gentlemanly and accommodating Postmaster cannot be found in the Union, and against whom, nothing but opinion can be urged as a cause of removal.

The character of the *Vermont Watchman* may be learned from a single lesson. Some time since O. A. Brownson published in the *Boston Quarterly Review*, an article reflecting unjustly upon Mr Van Buren. The *New York Evening Post* copied this article and commented upon it in just and severe terms of condemnation. The *Watchman*, to show that Mr Van Buren's friends do not approve of his course, copied the first, the *Brownson* article, and credited it to the *Evening Post*, and omitted the remarks by the *Post*. This is a fair specimen of federalism in this State.

"It was the remark of a Roman Consul" that this is a marvellously curious world, containing numerous amusing specimens of manners and things, among which is the Insular of a certain Scandinavian President of an American Republic.

"We see that some of the federal papers are endeavoring to palm off upon the community a ridiculous story about Old Tip having an attack of indigestion upon the *brats*.

SHIRKING.

The illustrious hero of Tippecanoe, as if in contempt of the stern integrity and unflinching determination to do right, evinced so strikingly in the official conduct of Gen. Jackson, seems intent upon taking exactly the extreme of the I-take-the-responsibility of the old hero, and shirk all responsibility. It is reported by the hard cider letter writers, that the old gentleman sits in the chimney corner of his log cabin all the live long day, smoking his black stub pipe and gazing into the fire, giving no other signs of animation, except now and then a long drawn wink, a puff, and turning his lack lustre eye towards the window as he hears Webster's short and Louis XVI like order—"off with his head!" and the *chugg* of the axe as it falls upon the neck of some luckless ragnuffin of a democrat—not for the sake of opinion or the mere interest of party—"oh no, certainly not!" Indeed the good old man—he beg pardon, the magnificent Roman Consul—thinks that he has accommodated the people sufficiently by giving them all the hard cider they could drink, kissing the 'corn-fed gals' and allowing them to vote for him to be their President, and intends to spend the remainder of his term in dignified retirement at the White House while his ministers take care of the State. We do not speak at random—for the assertion comes from one of his Cabinet, that he is determined to devote most, if not all, the business upon his respective departments. He will not assume the responsibility, but turn it over at once to his Ministers. He seems to be resolved to ease himself from most of the responsibilities of his office—and bring us nearer the British standard. There, the King can do no wrong—and his Ministers are alone responsible. Now, General Harrison is ridding himself of the duties of recommending measures—of the exercise of the veto, &c. &c. As the French Editor says, he will soon have no ambition beyond the cotton night cap and the Presidential pillow.

In another column will be found an excellent article from the *North Star*, headed A Reform.

We are as ever in favor of the Reform, and so are the people of this country, and of the state, we think. If a ticket could have been presented, having no reference to party, it would have had little opposition in Windsor county. The bad policy, as we think, of presenting a ticket, selected, entirely from the democratic party, when a portion of the ticket first presented were equally in favor of the Reform, as a matter of course, induced the whigs to support their ticket, for fear of a trick, while the democratic ticket presented not having the sanction of the party did not command sufficient consideration from the democrats to ensure a respectable score. So, of course the whig ticket, as it is called, is elected.

So be it. John A. Pratt, Martin C. Deming, Gordon Newell, David Hubbard, Jr., Alva R. French, have assured us that they will support the principles of the Reform. How far it is best to carry out these principles is a matter of serious consideration.

It only remains for those who are in favor of the Reform to keep an eye on the Council and be ready for action when the matter is referred to the people.

THE BLOOD-HOUND KENNELED.

General Call, who first recommended the use of blood-hounds in the Florida war, has been rewarded by Gen. Harrison with the Governorship of the territory.

We wonder if the people have any recollection of what was said about Mr Van Buren and the Florida blood-hounds during the election? We wonder if they remember that it was asserted by the federal orators and newspapers as an argument against Mr Van Buren's re-election, that his friends introduced the blood-hounds into Florida, and we wonder how they account for the fact that Gen. Harrison has appointed to the Governorship of Florida, the great friend of Mr Van Buren, for whose conduct in introducing the blood-hounds into the Territory he was held responsible? We wonder if some people ever find out that they have been deceived, or would know it if they should be struck in the face with a cur's comb.

The editors of the *Watchman* have finally concluded that Mr Van Buren did not actually steal and carry off wagon loads of wash-tubs, pails, brooms, brushes, wash-stands, stoves, and crockery, but say, with a mysterious air, "somebody has done it." Very well.

"Suppose," said the lawyer to the justice, "suppose, your honor—stole the sheep?"

"Not a supposable case," replied the justice, sternly.

"Well—well," stammered the lawyer, "then—then—suppose I stole the sheep?"

"That will do," said the justice; "that is quite a supposable case—quite."

The *State Journal* of Jan. 19, 1835, was edited and published by C. L. Knapp, and we had not the slightest connection with, interest in, or control over it. The *Age* editor is guilty either of a very great mistake, or of a very mean and dishonorable act.—*Fl. Watchman*.

Not so fast, good friends. You said the proposed Reform was a new thing, and a "loco-foco" hobby. We said it was not, and quoted an article from the *State Journal*, so far back as 1835, to prove our assertion. "Understand, first, and then rebuke," gentlemen.

Those federal papers which are talking about the defeat of the Van Buren ticket for Council of Censors, will please remember that no such ticket was put in nomination by the democratic party.

A correspondent from Middlebury sends on a rhyme for silver and says, if we remain as incorrigible as ever and still persist in the declaration that no word has been found which will accord with the terms of the contract, he shall, instantly, file a bill of exceptions and have the cause ordered to a higher tribunal. In short, he appeals to "our six."

Very well. The tribunal is the highest and the fairest in the land, and we have no objection to having the case tried before it, immediately.

We declare, may it please the court, that *builder* is not a rhyme for *silver*, and our opponent here, declares that it just is. The court will take time to consider the matter, consult authorities, &c. and decide as soon as may be. Let us have "even-handed justice" in the case: it will be a rarity.—(We say, six, do you remember that yaller ribbon you wanted the other day? Nuff ced.)

"Charley?"

"Well, sir."

"Cross the *N. Y. Planet* from the exchange book."

"Yes sir, but—"

"But what, boy?"

"Good paper, sir; one of the b-b—"

"Well, I know that, but I get one about once a month; I—"

"Try it a little longer, sir."

"Well, well, you may go."

The *Boston Post* comes along in a new and beautiful dress. The *Post* is a—is a—what in the name of Noah Webster can we say, by way of a puff, that has not already been said about you, Col.?

We know of nothing unless it be reminding the world of your relationship to us! Refer to them, no, not the old book—but to the two first initials of our names—C. G. (*cousin german*).

Some people don't seem to understand upon what meat the new "Woodstock Political Temperance Reform" party vegetates. It is easily explained. We said that twisted cake, it will be remembered, for the benefit of the Temperance Society, but that body being in a state of disorganization, the funds were handed over to the new party, which is going ahead finely. Whether they will adopt a name expressive of the great cause of their organization and call themselves THE TWISTED TWISTED PARTY, is more than we can guess.

Mr. Attorney General Crittenden, according to A. Y. Signal, has no doubt but that McLeod will be able to prove an *alibi*.

The *New York Evening Post*, makes its appearance in new and fine style. There is no better paper among the thousands that are published. It is edited by W. C. BAYARD, whose name is enough to ensure its success and favor.

"DAMN IT HOW HE NICKS THEM."

(H. Clay's speech in the Senate on the resolution for the dismissal of Blair & Kives.)

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE HARD CIDER PRESIDENT.

Descanting on the monarchical tendency of our Government, the Inaugural says:

"There was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate, to stamp a non-monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the control of the public finances, which the President exercises, is the power of removal with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasury also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasury, incurred the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by the President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Caesar to the Roman Knight."

Stephen Allen, the Receiver General at N. York, was one of the officers who have the custody of the public money. The first ever appointed to that trust—a man who has so entirely the confidence of all parties, that even Gov. Seward appointed him, although a political opponent, to act as commissioner to execute a most delicate duty as if it were simply to make an exemplification of the utter hypocrisy of the sentiments so ostentatiously paraded in the Inaugural against the monarchical tendency of the Executive power, when exerted in the removal of officers who have the custody of the public money. We have the case of Caesar and the Roman Knight exemplified in the first month of the new Federal dynasty.

Col. Gardner's Proscriptions.—The sacrifice of this worthy man shows the regard of Gen. Harrison for the service to which he owes his own position. Col. Gardner was an excellent officer in the regular service during the late war. After retiring to civil life, he was appointed to an important trust in the Post Office Department, which he has held under every successive Administration. He was always a firm Republican, but never prescriptive towards any opposed to him in politics. In his own bureau there are upwards of fifty clerks, and a majority of them are Federalists. He never turned a man out. During the late conflict, his conduct was such as to deprive those by whom he is ejected, of the slightest pretence to cast him for interference in the election and yet he is set adrift, with a large family dependent on him, without fortune, and at time of life when it is too late to learn a trade, having added himself to arms in his youth, and a particularly arduous and absorbing service in the Post Office Department during his middle age.

It is impossible that for the removal of such a man, the proscribers can set up the apology that he has improperly interfered in the election, and especially as the office is given to the honest laborer in all the north of Ohio, Elisha Whittlesey, who played his part in the double character of Antislavery and Abolitionist. Col. Gardner's name has been for some years on the bond of Blair and Rives as Printer; possibly he has lost his office by this act of neighborly kindness.—*Globe*.

Democratic office-holders, look out for your heads. Keeping your mouth shut, in accordance with the edict sent forth in the late "Circular," will be of no sort of use. The ferocious, revengeful spirit of the administration, will be satisfied with nothing short of your heads. The pound of flesh will not satisfy them; they will have blood, also.

It will be noticed in the appointments of Postmasters, that the names of the incumbents who have been beheaded, are left out. The feds. begin to grow frightened at the sight of the word, *removal*.—*Bay State Democrat*.

Collectorship.—Curtis is sure to obtain this place, and best evidence of it is that Gen. Harrison directly alludes to him in his Inaugural Address, in speaking of the Curtis—meaning thereby, Mr and Mrs. Curtis, and all the little Cuttises.—*New Era*.

WHO IS THE TORY?

No one American Statesman, has been more abused—always excepting Gen. Jackson—than the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. He has been repeatedly accused of being a tory, although he loaned every dollar he was worth in the world, to the government, to assist in carrying on the war. The following will settle the question—"who is the Tory?"

TEXT.

Tory Ingersoll.—*Albany Evening Journal*.
I am a Jeffersonian Democrat.—*Dani. Webster*.

COMMENT.

Mr Ingersoll was a member of Congress during the last war, and so was Mr Webster. On the 8th of July, 1813, the bill authorizing the assessment of a direct tax, to defray the expenses of the war then raging on the frontier, came up for its final passage, in the House of Representatives. Mr Ingersoll voted for, and Mr Webster against the bill. In 1814, when a resolution was passed by the House, extending the rules of war, so as to provide for the punishment of spies, who were citizens of the U. States, Mr Ingersoll voted in favor of their being punished, and Mr Webster against it.

On the 6th of December, in the same year, pending the motion to fill the ranks of the army, Mr Ingersoll voted in the affirmative, and Mr Webster in the negative.

Mr Ingersoll opposed Mr Gaston's resolution, which recommended an abandonment of the war, and Mr Webster supported it.

Mr Ingersoll voted in favor of the bill to rebuild the Capitol, which was burnt by the enemy, and Mr Webster against it.

Mr Ingersoll was in favor of having each State furnish its quota of militia, and Mr Webster was against it.

Mr Ingersoll was in favor of providing a revenue to maintain the public credit, and Mr Webster was against it.

In the days of the Hartford Convention, Mr Ingersoll was denounced for being a democrat, and therefore, only fit to "claim fellowship with James Madison, Felix Grundy and the Devil." Mr Webster was among the high-minded federalists, who were opposed to shedding their blood for Madison and Jefferson, and that host of rascals in Congress, who had "commenced a war for party purposes."

Mr Ingersoll is now denounced by the partisans of Harrison, as a federalist and a tory, while Mr Webster goes into the Cabinet as a "Democratic whig"—a Jeffersonian Democrat!

THE PRIZE.

The following note by our old friend H. Hatchett, will explain itself. The lines referred to will be found on the fifth page; and really, cousin of the *Age*, though in our language there is no perfect rhyme for silver, yet in consideration of the ingenuity of Hatchett, we think it would be as well to send him on the nut-case. If you can send on an extra twist, pray do so, for Hatchett is a sharp set fellow—has a keen appetite, and though very highly tempered, is very humble and hungry. If possible, get your new wig post master, if appointed, to frank the prize for the poor fellow. Hatchett is a true-as-a-steed wig, even to the very handle.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1841.

To the editor of the *Portland Transcript*:

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND, I want your aid, to put me in possession of my rights. The Editor of a Woodstock, Vt. paper offered a premium to any one who would furnish a rhyme for silver; and you, I am told, are one of his unprinciples in the case. Immediately on the appearance of his offer, I forwarded him, by mail, the enclosed lines; and I have actually grown lean with disappointed expectation, hope deferred, and a daily hankering after that nut-case. The fellow has snatched out, or perhaps, he hadn't the change to pay Uncle Sam for carrying the letter. So I send the lines to you, hoping you will see that I have justice done me, in the premises, and that speedily.

N. B. Have an extra twist for interest on the deferred payment.

Yours to serve,

HATCHETT.

In relation to the preceding, we have only to say that, we published Mr Hatchett's effort for the prize "long time ago" and sent him a copy. We tracked him up tremendously for his invention, wit, &c. yet we did not award the nut-case, because we could not conscientiously. Since then, according to our announcement, we have sold the nut-case at auction for the benefit of the National Temperance Society. However we will get our six to fry another just as good, with an extra twist for interest, and as we have no hopes of getting it franked by our whig postmaster, that is to be, we will forward it to New York by private conveyance, subject to his order.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Uncle Sam formerly was so full of content to take charge of his own funds without depositing them in banks for safe keeping. An act to establish the Treasury Department was passed by Congress and approved by WASHINGTON, the 2d of September, 1788. Here are a couple of sections from that act:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the money of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the money in his hands."

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, shall be received in gold and silver coin ONLY."

After this connection between the government and the first U. S. Bank took place, which JEFFERSON recommended to be discontinued, but it was left for VAN BUREN to bring about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished." Dure the federalists renew this unholy alliance? The Extra Session will settle the question.—*Bay State Dem.*

As an extra session of Congress has been definitely fixed upon, it may be useful to name the number of States yet to elect representatives, viz:

Rhode Island,	- - - - - 2
Connecticut,	- - - - - 6
Maryland,	- - - - - 8
Virginia,	- - - - - 11
North Carolina,	- - - - - 13
Alabama,	- - - - - 5
Mississippi,	- - - - - 2
Tennessee,	- - - - - 13
Kentucky,	- - - - - 13
Indiana,	- - - - - 7
Illinois,	- - - - - 3
Total	- - - - - 93

The master robber in limbo again.—We stated yesterday, that Williamson, the bold and successful robber who broke open the jewelry store of Davis, Palmer & Co., had been arrested, but permitted to go at large because he restored the property. This disposition of the gentleman was not satisfactory to many people, and yesterday forenoon, Mr Gilbert, broker, who has been robbed of some \$1000, took out a warrant against Williamson and officer Shute, Jr., arrested him near the Boylston market yesterday forenoon, and he is now in jail. He may be examined this forenoon. Messrs Davis, Palmer & Co. handsomely tendered Mr Hardden the reward, but he declined it, and accepted in lieu thereof a gold watch. The reward will go to officers Clapp and Shute, Jr.

Williamson walked into a store yesterday morning, and paid a small bill which he owed there, like an honest man. He says he is a "Jewelry Pedlar."—*Boston Post*.

The Patchogue Guillotine.

MOTTOES.

"I am opposed to the practice of making appointments to office the REWARD of PARTISAN service.—General Harrison's Letter to J. M. Berrien.

"Gen. Harrison will, in all his appointments, look alone to the welfare of the nation. No personal consideration—no mere party authority—no combinations of influential men, can induce him to nominate to, or remove from office, any one individual for mere party purposes. Friends on the one hand, and fidelity on the other, are the only inquiries which he can or will make, and any effort to change his course, will receive his rebuke, and merit general indignation."—Editor of the *Cincinnati Republican*, the chairman of "my committee."

"It was the remark of a Roman Consul in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for office of power and trust before and after obtaining them."—Harrison's Inaugural.

"There is no evil deed on earth in which, on a change of rulers, there is such an acquisition for spite as we have witnessed in this free Republic. Whenever did any English Minister, Whig or Tory, endeavor to injure another man, on a change of rulers? What did he do but disturb the post offices, the mail contracts, and every thing else in the remotest degree connected with the government?"—Daniel Webster in his *Worcester Speech* in 1825.

"And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Cincinnatus and Scipio, to cast their free votes for annual Magistrates, or pass on the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the holders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one, or the other, as these collected in kind or display, and the lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend."—Harrison's Inaugural.

"To remove from office for opinions sake."—Gen. Harrison.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Wm. P. Briggs, of Richmond, Collector for the District of Vermont, vice A. W. Hyde, removed.

Levi Lincoln, Collector for the District of Boston and Charleston, vice George Bancroft, resigned.

Joseph Eames, Collector, Alexandria, D. C. vice George Pratt, removed.

Asahel Harrington, Postmaster at Burke, Vt. in place of Ora Colburn, removed.

Seah C. Wetherby, Postmaster at Jericho Corners, Vt. in place of S. M. Parsons, removed.

John Hegan, Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, vice Samuel Hackleton, removed.

Hiram Decker, Register Land Office of Vincennes, Indiana, vice A. Madell, removed.

Joseph De La Motte, to be Receiver of Public Money at Charleston, in the State of S. Carolina—dem. removed.

Return A. Meigs, to be Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee—dem. removed.

Asahel Robbins, to be Postmaster at Newport, R. I.—dem. removed.

John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, vice Robert Lucas, removed.

Otho H. W. Still, to be Secretary for said Territory—dem. removed.

Thomas R. Johnson, to be Marshall for said Territory—dem. removed.

Cornelius Darrah, to be Attorney for the Western District of Penn., Walter Forward who was appointed to said office having declined its acceptance.

Daniel G. Ramsey, Land Office Receiver, Dixon, Illinois, vice John Bennett, removed.

Charles Hopkins, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office—dem. removed.

James Watson Riley, Register of the Land Office at Lima, Ohio—dem. removed.

Nathaniel F. Williams, Collector, Baltimore, Md. vice William Frick, removed.

Charles L. Porter, Postmaster at Hartford, Ct.—dem. removed.

Samuel H. Jenks, Postmaster at Nantucket, Ms.—dem. removed.

No. 1.—The dis. to vacate, and the Postmaster of this City, Col. C. W. Gorch, is suspended. Nothing could save him. He was honest, capable, faithful in the discharge of his duties; but he must be sacrificed as a victim to the political proscription of the troubled spirits of the Whig party. The Administration was willing to lend itself to their purposes, and spite of the pledges of Gen. Harrison, and the positive assurance of his friends, whilst they were seeking to elect him, all their professions are violated, and the Postmaster-General, the *Quasi Attorney* of New York, is the first to introduce the first stroke of the Guillotine into the territory of the Old Dominion. Very different indeed is this party in seeking office and in administering its functions. Suppose whilst the protesting Orators were addressing the Whig Convention in October last, from the Portico of the Capitol, some one had risen, and pointing to the Museum, which was almost in their feet, and proclaimed "In yonder building is a Federal officer, against whom no just complaint can be made, as Postmaster of your city—Yet you Whig President will scarcely be warm in his seat, before Francis Granger shall violate all your pledges, and sacrifice this man as a victim to the passions of your leaders."—What would the passions have said to this outrage? How vehement would have been their denials! Yet such is the fact. All their professions are shamefully entertained—and that Postmaster is the first victim to proscription in Virginia. People of this good Old Commonwealth, what say ye to their faith, their liberality, or their justice? Shame, shame upon them!

No. 2.—Dr. L. Martin has been removed from the Department of State. Proscriptions for opinion's sake! The alleged reason is, that he is the author of *Vindex*, and other publications. As a man of talents and of honor remarked on Thursday, "I would rather be the author of *Vindex* without office, than retain the office without the hours of the author."

The *Hartford Times* says, "We understand that Daniel Webster, Jr., with a companion, crowded into the State Department, within an hour after his father's confirmation, and told Dr. Martin, the amiable and excellent chief clerk, that he, the father, had given him that post. Mr Webster himself shortly after entered, and requested Dr. Martin to remain till next day. Such is a specimen of Federal decree and hatred of spoil." But it is really true, that Mr Webster's son has succeeded? We have Whig authority also for it. "The Spy in Washington" (for Webb's *Courier*) writes on the 6th:

"Daniel Fletcher Webster was this day appointed, under Secretary of State. This position, under the Presidential control, delivered several addresses in New York, which were highly complimentary."

Yet, can it be true? Can it be true that the *Patrician* is thus early feathering his nest? Martin is the first removal perhaps of the new Administration; and his own son's first subordinate appointment!—*Richmond Enquirer*.

A REFORM.

Before this paper reaches our readers, the election for Council of Censors will have terminated. The probability is that the whig ticket has succeeded—though we have not as yet received sufficient returns to determine with certainty the result. The support given to the reform ticket is quite as large as could have been expected, considering that it was presented almost upon the eve of the election.

But the question now to be asked, is not whether this or that political party has succeeded, but whether the gentlemen upon whom the choice has fallen, are in favor of so altering the Constitution of this State as to give directly to the people the election of County officers, &c. The subject will undoubtedly be brought before the attention of the Council at its session in June, and it is to be hoped will receive such consideration as its importance demands, and as will result in a formal recommendation for the change.

One of the most popular and powerful arguments in favor of the reform is, that it is strictly democratic—in perfect accordance with the spirit and genius of our institutions—compatible with equality and justice—and that it will give to the people the right and power of selecting men from among themselves, who are not only fully qualified to fill the offices assigned them, but who will naturally consider themselves amenable to a majority of the people.

ple for a faithful discharge of their duties. Elected by the people, whose servants they should be, to the people they will be directly responsible. Under the present system, a sheriff or other county officer do not exhibit that sense of responsibility—that regard for the favor of the whole people, which tends to excite to emulation on the one hand, or praiseworthy esteem on the other. Nor is this effect the fault of either. The fault is in the system itself, which places these officers at the disposal of parties, who exercise a greater or less controlling influence over those whom they select. Let us cite a case in point—that of the election of officers for Washington county, last fall. If every party spirit and partisan interests were brought into active service, they were on that occasion. It is not our present purpose to enter into details, nor do we instance this case for the sake of reviving party animosities growing out of it—although we are fully of opinion, that the democrats as a party, having the majority, were wrongfully deprived of their rights. It is enough for us to know, that the democrats contended for their rights until the last, and until they were finally compelled to yield to the party management of the whig members, who succeeded in electing by the "long term" process, their entire list of candidates. This election was hailed by the whigs as a triumph—a triumph of party; and certainly it could be considered nothing else, however capable or meritorious the candidates might have been, for they were elected not by the people of Washington county, but by the two Houses in committee of the whole; and although the candidates were presented by the members in part from that county, yet after all, it was a party nomination, appointed and carried through by the entire whig delegation in the Legislature. Now we ask, what voice had the people—the great majority of the freemen—in this matter? Hardly a negative—much less an affirmative voice. The nominations were made—the intrigues resorted to, more from a desire to secure party ends and reward party favorites, than from any commendable zeal on behalf of the people. Such being the case, to whom would the successful candidates, had they belonged to either of the parties, considered themselves mostly indebted? To the people of the county? No—for from them they did not receive their appointment. To the Legislature? No—for they enter upon a single discharge of their duties, that body is dissolved.

We would have as far as possible, a reciprocity of feeling of interest and a spirit of honorable emulation existing between officers and people—between those who administer law and those who grant the prerogative. And nothing, it would seem, is better calculated to effect such an object in this case, than to forever do away with the present odious practice of conferring power upon a few, only to be abused by inflicting injury upon the many. Hence, it is to be hoped that this influence—to say nothing of others, equally powerful—will have its full weight in bringing about the proposed reform.—*North Star*.

MR. VAN NESS.

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

A friend having called my attention to an article in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, in relation to myself, signed by the Hon. R. Hawes, a member of Congress, I will thank you to publish your next paper the following brief remarks upon that article:

Notwithstanding Mr Hawes's declaration that he has obtained his facts from the archives of the Department of State, and that they may be relied on as accurate, he is mistaken in several particulars. In the first place, it is not correct that I was recalled to take place in the sense in which the term, as used by him, would be naturally understood.

In the second place, no such balance as that stated by Mr Hawes, stands against me at the Treasury. The nominal balance that was in the first place reported to the amount stated by him, was, in a second report, in 1839 reduced near \$4000; and other entries, amounting to more than \$1,000, have since been made, so that the balance is now of more than \$8,000, and nearly one third of the balance first reported is referred to by him.

In the third place, it is not correct that the contingencies charged by me, or any of them, are "extraordinary," either as to character or amount. They are precisely such as have been charged by, and allowed to, other Ministers; and I claim the allowance of such as have not yet been passed to my credit, upon such vouchers, and not without having either been usually, if not uniformly deemed to be sufficient under my case, or as come clearly within the terms of my instructions.

What the real and only questions in the case are, and who is "the best possible witness" in regard to them, I will, at this time, refrain from discussing. But Mr Hawes well knows that in the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he was a member, and where this matter was lately under examination there were opinions upon every point very different from that expressed by himself.

I beg, however, that it may be distinctly understood that I do not now reform from entering into a more full and particular discussion of my case before the public, because I have any doubt of my ability to furnish satisfactory explanations, or